

## COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY TREASURER**, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.  
Gettysburg, April 26. tf

## COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY TREASURER**, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office, at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.  
Gettysburg, April 19.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY TREASURER**, and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.  
Gettysburg, May 10. tf

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY TREASURER**, and respectfully ask the nomination for that office, at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.  
Gettysburg, April 26. tf

## LIGHT FOR ALL.

JUST received at KELLER KURTZ'S Literary Emporium—  
Purdon's Digest, late edition.  
Dunlop's Laws of Pennsylvania. Every magistrate in this county should possess a copy of this invaluable work.

A System of Practical Elocution and Rhetorical Gestures, comprising all the elements of Vocal Delivery, &c., by Dr. Weaver. This work is highly recommended by Revs. Dr. Durbin, Dr. Witt, Hodge, Prof. Frost, L. L. D. K. Pritchett, first Clerk of the School Department of the Secretary of State, Wm. S. Graham, Principal of Harrisburg Academy, and Rev. Dr. Bowman, Rector of St. James' Church of Lancaster city.

Napoleon and his Marshals—2 volumes, by Headley.

Washington and his Generals—2 volumes, by Headley.

Washington and his Generals, by George Lipard—No. 1 received; to be completed in 4 Numbers.

Mexico as it was and as it is, by Brantz Mayer, late Secretary of Legation to Mexico; embellished with 160 Engravings, illustrating the ruins, antiquities, costumes, places, customs and curiosities of the Ancient and Modern Mexicans; to be completed in 7 Numbers.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, now ready.

Taylor and his Generals, finely embellished, containing 318 pages—price 25 cts.

Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott—25 cts.

Besides a large and valuable collection of Standard, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

## DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,  
Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.  
May 11. tf

## DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BE glad to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloréux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. tf

## WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

## J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room on the east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

## WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the Subscriber with WOOD, on account, are requested to deliver it immediately at his Foundry; otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.  
Gettysburg, April 26. tf

## Poetry.

From the New York New Mirror.

When fortune frowns and friends are few,  
And hopes are vanishing like dew,  
When weary with the pain and wo,  
That vex our pilgrimage below,  
Who has not something thought, at heart,  
Alas! how gloomy, dark and drear,  
How cheerless is existence here!  
How faint would I depart!

And may there not sometimes intrude  
Another and a darker mood?  
When all unfulfilled thoughts have sway,  
And we bow down the head and say:  
Ah me! it is a weary pain—  
To seek with sharp and lengthened strife,  
To chase the numb'd soul into life,  
And feel it die again!

Yet let us not such thoughts allow—  
The heat, the dust upon the brow,  
Signs of the conflict we may bear,  
But thus shall we appear more fair,  
In an Almighty Master's eye,  
Than if in fear to lose life's bloom,  
Or soil the spirit's lightest plume,  
We from the strife should fly.

From trial we should ne'er draw back,  
Nor seek to shun the narrow track,  
Nor murmur at the allotted part,  
But in a firm and constant heart  
Cherish those longings which aspire,  
Like incense, heavenward with care,  
And ceaseless vigil nourish there,  
Faith's never dying fire.

And for the rest in weariness,  
In pain, in danger, or distress,  
When strength decays and hope grows dim,  
How sweet it is to lean on Him,  
Who only hath the oil divine  
Wherewith to feed our failing urns,  
And watch each every lamp that burns  
Before his sacred shrine.

## Antislavery Poems.

What a Pair of Andirons cost.

BY PETER PIPER, JR.

Peter, said my uncle, knocking the ashes from his pipe and laying it on the corner of the mantle piece, and then fixing his eyes on the andirons, Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dollars.

Dear me! exclaimed my aunt.

Oh Father! cried the girls.

Impossible! said I.

True, every word true. One thousand dollars. Did I say? yes, two thousand, full two thousand dollars.

Well, well, said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night. I should like to know what you are talking about.

My uncle bent forward and planted his hands firmly on his parted knees, and with a deliberate air, which showed that he had no doubt of being able to prove his assertion, he began:

Well—you see a good many years ago we had a pair of common old iron andirons. Your cousin Letty says one day, Father, don't you think those andirons are getting too shabby? Shabby, or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud.

Soon after that, Peter, continued my uncle, turning to me, your aunt took it up.

There it goes, interrupted my aunt, you can't get along without dragging me in.

Your aunt took it up, Peter, and she said our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and were no better off than we were. And she said Letty and her sister Jane were just old enough to receive company, and the stingy-looking old andirons might hurt their market. I knew that women will have their own way, and there was no use in objecting, and so I got the andirons. The price of them was four dollars and a half.

Ah! that's more like it, cried my aunt. I thought you said two thousand dollars?

My dear, I wish you would not interrupt me. Four dollars and a half.

Well, the first night after we got them, as we all sat by the warm fire, talking over the matter, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven. The hearth was entirely out of keeping with the new andirons, and I thought I might as well have it replaced first as last. The next day a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, and when I returned home, your aunt and cousins all beset me at once to have a marble slab, and they put their heads together—

La me! exclaimed my aunt, there was no putting any heads together about it. The hearth was a real old worn-out thing, not fit for a pig pen.

They put their heads together, Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dollars. Yes, twenty dollars at least.

Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I thought wrong. Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out about the brick work around the fireplace not corresponding with the hearth. I stuck out for a month or two against your aunt and the girls; but they at length got the better of me, and I was forced to have marble instead of brick. And then the old wooden mantle piece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of all this was nearly one hundred dollars. And now that the spirit of improvement had got a start, there was no stopping place. The new marble mantle put to shame the old white-washed walls, and they must be papered. The wood work had to be painted of course, sun-

dry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied, and when it was done, they had no idea that the old parlor could have been made to look so spruce. But there was only a short respite. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace—

Now, my dear! said the old lady, with a pleasant smile, accompanied with a partial elevation of the head.

Now, father! exclaimed the girls.

Till I got a new carpet. That again shamed the old furniture, and had to be turned out and replaced with new.

Now, Peter, count up, my lad—twenty dollars for the hearth, and one hundred for the mantle piece and thirty for repairs. What does that make?

One hundred and fifty, uncle.

Well, fifty for paper and paint.

Two hundred.

Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred at least for furniture.

Three hundred and fifty.

Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the blind—fifty more.

Four hundred dollars, exactly.

My aunt and cousins winked at each other, and looked steadily into my uncle's face, as if to say, you have not made out your case after all.

Now, continued my uncle, so much for this one room. No sooner was the room finished, than complaints came from all quarters, about the dining room and entry. Long before this I had surrendered at discretion, and handed in my submission. The dining room cost two hundred dollars, and the entry two hundred more. What does that count, Peter?

Eight hundred, uncle.

Then the chambers—at least four hundred more to make them rhyme with the down stairs?

Twelve hundred.

The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted of course. Add two hundred for that.

Fourteen hundred.

Then there must be a piazza in front. That cost two hundred.

Sixteen hundred.

Here, aunt began to yawn, Letty to poke the fire and turn over the leaves of a book.

A new carriage came next, Peter.

That cost two hundred.

Eighteen hundred.

Then there was a lawn to be laid out, and neatly fenced, a servant to be hired, parties to be given occasionally, bounnets and dresses at double the former cost, and a hundred other little expenses in keeping with the new order of things.

All this grew out of those very andirons. Yes, Peter, I was entirely within bounds when I said two thousand dollars.

The opposition was silenced. My aunt immediately rose, and guessed it was bed-time. I was left alone with my uncle, who was not inclined to drop the subject. He was a persevering man, and never gave up what he undertook, till he had done the work thoroughly.

So he brought out his books and accounts, and set about making an exact estimate of the expenses. He kept me up till after midnight before he got through. His conclusion was that the pair of Andirons had cost him TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

Young Men.—The most anxious moment in the history of a young man, is that moment when he forsakes the parental roof, and goes forth into the wide world to seek a livelihood. The interests of life are crowded into that period. The tears of a mother, the counsels of a father, consecrate that eventful moment. Away from old associates, and settled in some new home, how apt the former restraints are to be cast off! The trial of virtue now comes. The test of principle is now applied. If he hold fast his integrity, the prayers of his father and mother, rising off when the still dews are falling, will bring blessings thick as the manna that fell round the camp of the elect nation, down upon his path. But if he prove faithless, then will memory embitter his life, then will his parents welcome the grave, that they may hide their dishonor in the dust.

A Happy Hit.—A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road side; passing a country tavern, where was collected some dozen countrymen, the beast as usual ran opposite the door and stopped, in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on.

The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some inquired if he would sell that horse. "Yes," said the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he has belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears calves bleat."

The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

A Happy Hit.—Russell was singing the song entitled "The Gambler's Wife," and having uttered the words—

Hush! he comes not yet!

The clock strikes one!

he struck the key to imitate the sullen knell of the departed hour, when a respectably dressed lady ejaculated, to the amusement of every body, "Wouldn't I have fetched him home!"

## PAT AND HIS OYSTERS.

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw Pat, who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin. Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half a bushel of oysters, to the quay, but was absent so long that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style.

"Where the devil have you been?" exclaimed his master.

"Where have I been? why, where should I be but to fetch the oysters?"

"And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?"

"Long! by my sowl I think I have been pretty quick, considering all things."

"Considering what things?"

"Considering what things? why, considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure!"

"Gutting what fish?"

"What fish? why, blad-an-owns, the oysters, to be sure!"

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mane? why, I mane that as I was resting myself down forment the pickled herring, and having a drop to comfort me, a gentleman axed me what I'd got in the sack? Oysters," says I.

"Let's look at them," says he, and he opens the bag. "Och!—(thunder and prattles, who sowl you these?"

"It was Mick Carney," says I, "aboard the Powl Doodle smack."

"Mick Carney, the thief o' the world!" says he, "what a blackguard he must be to give them to you without gutting."

"And arn't they gutted?" says I.

"Devil o' one o' them," says he.

"Musha, then," says I, "what will I do?"

"Do," says he, "I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused," "and so he takes 'em in doors and guts 'em nate and clane, as you'll see;" opening, at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, which were as empty as the head which bore them to the house.

A friend relates an occurrence, which fell under his own observation, a few days ago, in Andover. A recent immigrant had applied for employment to a farmer, and being asked if he was acquainted with all sorts of farm labor, replied without hesitation in the affirmative. He was accordingly engaged, and the next morning sent to "hold the plough," with the son of his employer to drive. After the horse was tackled in, the boy gave him a start; but hearing an exclamation behind, turned and beheld the son of the green isle, ploughing up the ground with his heels, which were firmly set, while he was straining every muscle to maintain his position, and crying out, "stop! stop! how can I hold the plough, if you make the horse drag it away from me!"—Salem Gaz.

## A SHREWD PLAN.

A short time ago, a gentleman residing on the Delaware, upon going into his smoke-house, in the morning, to make the fire, as was his custom, discovered that the house had been broken open the previous night, and all his meat stolen. Suspecting that it was somebody who must have been acquainted about his place, and knew of his well-filled smoke-house, he said not a word to any one about his loss, but went, as usual, every morning, and made up his fire as though nothing had occurred—leaving the affair to be divulged as it might.

For two weeks he heard nothing of his loss, and had almost given up hopes of the success of his plan, when one morning a colored man living in the neighborhood, met him on his place, and asked him, very concernedly, whether he had found out who robbed his smoke-house.

"Yes, I have," said Mr. S.

"Ah—who might it be?"

"It is you!"—seizing the man by the collar—"you scoundrel, and unless you immediately return me all my meat, I will have you arrested and punished."

The negro trembled with affright, promising compliance if massa wouldn't have him sued. In an hour after, the meat was again in Mr. S.'s smoke-house, and the fellow agreed at once to leave the neighborhood. As the guilty party was retiring, he asked Mr. S. how he had discovered it was he that robbed him, as he was sure that nobody had seen him, and that he had told nobody. That was just the case with me. I told nobody, so that we two were the only persons who knew any thing about it!

Absent Mindedness.—A man got up the other night, and took, as he supposed, a card of matches, and began to break off one by one trying to light a lamp until the whole card was used up without accomplishing his object, when he discovered he had used up his wife's comb.

In the East, where the warmth of the climate makes cleanliness more immediately necessary than in colder countries, it is considered a part of religion: the Jewish law (as well as the Mahometan, which in some things copies after it) enjoins frequent bathings, and other rites of the like nature; and we read several injunctions of this kind in the book of Deuteronomy.

## Marrying.—"Young women! I need

not tell you to look out for your husbands, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch one, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat is for a mouse. Don't bait your hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in sawdust. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, wisdom, truth, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed all the gewgaws, flippings, fol-de-rols, and fiddledees in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to die a self-manufactured old maid!"—Doug Jr.

Hints to Young Men.—Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes.—Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work—why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Resolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

Mutual Support.—The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals: no one who holds the power of granting, can refuse without guilt.—Sir W. Scott.

Some one may desire to know how to clean kid gloves. The *modus operandi* is to fold a clean towel three or four times, and spread the gloves on it quite smooth; then dip a piece of flannel into some new milk, and rub on it plenty of brown soap; with this rub the gloves downwards, holding the top of the glove firmly with the left hand. When the gloves, if they be white, look of a dingy yellow, they are clean; or if colored, when they look dark and spoiled, lay them to dry, and they will soon look almost equal to new. They will be soft, glossy, and elastic. By adopting this economical method of restoring soiled gloves, ladies will be induced to purchase the best articles, as the better the quality of the gloves the nearer will they approach their primitive delicacy by this process.

A Dutiful Son.—A jockey in this town wishing to make an advantageous display of a horse that he was desirous of selling to a by-stander, placed his boy upon the beast, ordering him to "ride him around a short distance." The boy, though well instructed in his trade, unfortunately, in this instance, knew not whether the horse was already his father's or yet to be bargained for; being anxious, therefore, to learn the will of his father, he stopped after riding a short distance, and inquired with a loud voice, "Father, shall I ride the horse to buy or sell?"—New Haven Register.

Good.—Father, said a little boy to his Locofoco parent, is Gen. Taylor a Whig? Yes, my son. Were Clay, and Haden, and Lincoln, Whigs? They were.—Is Scott a Whig? Yes—why do you ask? Because you call the Whigs Mexicans. Pshaw! you are too young to understand politics. But did Polk give Santa Anna a pass to return to Mexico? Don't talk to me, my son, I'm in a hurry.

A late number of the Chinese Repository contains an account of recent occurrences in China, which we should be hardly able to credit but for our knowledge of the extreme density of the population of the Chinese Empire. According to this journal, which is published in Canton by the missionaries from this country, a civil war has recently been waged in two of the departments of the province of Gokien, or more properly speaking, a feud between two neighboring countries, in which over twenty-five thousand houses have been destroyed by fire, and more than a hundred and thirty thousand persons killed and wounded. Such conflicts, it seems, often take place in the interior of the country without the Government having power to prevent them: and, perhaps, without their much desiring to; for, every time that such a commotion arises, of a political character, the Chinese authorities trouble themselves but little as to any disorders that may in consequence of them result to their subjects. It was in this same spirit that the Mandarins recently suffered two villages to murder each other in a quarrel originating from losses in gambling. The country is too full, they say; there is no harm in the turbulent making room for the peaceful.—Boston Atlas.

Windfall.—A bar-keeper at Cincinnati received intelligence the other day of an estate being left him, in Virginia, of over two hundred thousand dollars.

## A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 20th. A valued friend, and who is also a distinguished citizen of this State, has forwarded to us the following communication, which at the present moment, will no doubt, be perused with general interest.

The letter from Gen. Taylor is written with the same modesty and delicacy of feeling which have so eminently characterized every thing we have seen from his pen.

West Baton Rouge, (La.) May 15, '47. W. L. HODGE, Esq.—Dear sir: I send you, annexed, an extract of a letter which I have recently received from Gen. Taylor; and, as it shadows forth the feelings and views of the General on the subject of the next Presidency in a manner which can do no violence to the feelings of any one, I have determined to have published that portion of it which relates to a subject in which his name has been very generally associated throughout the country for some time past. I do so with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this eminent man. Please let it have a place in your columns.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully.

## Extract from Gen. Taylor's Letter.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes—for I am free to say I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing, this war to a speedy and honorable close.

It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station; and, whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people.

"I go for the country, the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the Constitution, (be he who he may), can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

## Gen. Taylor and the Administration.

From a New Orleans letter in the New York Tribune we take these extracts:

The volunteers who were with Taylor are returning, full of the admiration of his character as a soldier, and a humane and good man, but overflowing with wrath against the administration, which they believe did its best to sacrifice them. They cannot be convinced of the contrary. I am informed of this by an officer who is among them on the Rio Grande. The people of this country will be astonished and indignant when they know fully the manner in which the concern at Washington has treated Gen. Taylor.

I know, from unquestionable authority, that for five months not a single despatch of his has been answered—unless within the last few weeks—and nothing sent him except an insulting letter, enclosing the letter written by him to Gen. Gaines and demanding to know whether he wrote it. I am glad to say that Gen. Taylor's reply was every way worthy the spirit of the high-toned, free, American citizen, who has never learned to fawn that thrift may follow. He replied that he did write it, and as he did not intend it for publication, had not before examined it very carefully; but now, on re-examination, he found not a word or expression that he wished to alter. He asked no favors—they might make the most of it. They took away all his regulars save a handful, and left him none but raw volunteers. Had he retreated on Monterey, as directed by the War Department, the whole country from Saltillo to Matamoras, in the opinion of all military men there, would have been lost. There is much more yet to be told on this subject at another time.—Thank God, he has survived and broken down the base conspiracy, for conspiracy it is considered here by all good judges, military men and others.

It is a fact well established that a large proportion of the pauperism and crime with which our country is afflicted is the result, either directly or remotely, of intemperance. The observation of all intelligent men, here and elsewhere, leaves no doubt that nine-tenths of the persons who fill our prisons and almshouses are themselves inebriates, or the offspring of intemperate parents. The Rev. Jared Curtis, who has been Chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison for twenty years, stated a few evenings since, at a temperance meeting in Boston, that three-fourths of the 270 inmates at present in the institution with which he is connected, and of all other criminals in the prisons of that State, had been in the use of intoxicating drinks.



**IMPORTANT**  
**From the City of Mexico.**

From the Baltimore Sun.

We have received by our Overland Express a copy of the New Orleans Delta of the 20th ult., from which we extract the following information:

The Mexicans—

Through the kindness of the editors of "La Patria," we have been placed in possession of full files of the El Republicano, El Monitor, and Diario del Gobierno to the 24th inst. These files are filled with interesting information, and were they to be considered a fair index to the popular mind, they would go to show that the "war spirit" is increasing daily, and that new measures are constantly being adopted to carry on the war with vigor and perseverance. Almost every number of the Mexican journals is filled with appeals to the people and to the authorities, urging action—prompt and incessant defensive action.

The Supreme Government appointed a committee to raise money by subscription for the purpose of paying the expenses of the war. There were several thousand names on the list, and we saw amounts from 125 cents to \$1,000.

The Republicano of the 8th ult. says, that by a letter from Orizaba of the 4th, they were informed that Gen. Scott was sick at Jalapa, and would not move towards Puebla until the commissioners from the United States, bearing the propositions of peace, would reach headquarters—that by that time he would have the necessary reinforcement; and that besides two wagon-loads of supplies which the "guerrillas" had captured from the Americans on the road, they had also taken \$60,000 in gold. The same letter says that the forces under Santa Anna were rapidly increasing, and that "His Excellency" was only waiting for the money which he had asked, in order to begin his operations.

A letter from Durango, dated 28th April, says the "Yankees" (Doniphan's command) had counter-marched to Chihuahua, on account of intelligence received by them that the New Mexicans and "Paseños" (natives of El Paso), together with the barbarous tribe of Nabajos, headed by the clergyman, had commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of all Americans in the place. This information is said to have been so general, that even the women were in it, and caused a considerable part in cutting the throats of the "Texans." It was also reported that those very men, feeling elated with the result, were marching towards Durango, in order to avenge the outrage of Chihuahua.

Gen. Bravo published a decree on the 6th ult., ordering every person having two or more horses in his possession to deliver one of them to the commissary, at or before the expiration of the 6th day. By another decree of the same date, Gen. Bravo (General-in-Chief of the Central Army), orders all citizens, from 15 to 60 years of age, to enlist at the shortest notice, and be prepared to present themselves, armed and equipped, when they should be called upon.

Santa Anna has had a battery of artillery mounted under command of Col. Aguado. Santa Anna needs only money and arms to give the Americans much trouble. "This great genius," says the admiring Mexican, "works from six in the morning until late at night, and is every day becoming more worthy of the national gratitude."

Gen. Sebastian Guzman had taken charge of the works of fortification near the Capital, and the three following points had been selected to be fortified between San Cristobal and Cuesta de Berrientos: 1st, Cerro Tlapacoya Chalco, with those of Jico and Tepicoya; 2d, Cerro de San Isidro, Tlahuac, and Cerro de Teyahuac; 3d, Penol Viejo, Cerro de Gatapeta and Santa Cruz de las Escopas.

The Bishop of Ojaca has sent to the Government \$20,000 for the expenses of the war. Several churches had delivered the greater part of their plate to the Government, in order that it should be melted into coin.

Don Pedro M. Anaya, President Substitute of the Republic, published a decree on the 2d, declaring the whole district in a state of siege. In another decree of the commander of the Federal District, it is prohibited to introduce any goods or merchandise in the towns or cities in possession of the Americans, under a fine of from \$100 to \$500, which will be appropriated to the expenses of the war. The sale of any provisions, goods, horses or cattle to the Americans, is also prohibited, under a fine of \$100 to \$1,000, applicable to the aforesaid purpose.

The State of Jalisco is to contribute 15,000 men for the time the war may last. The State of Guanajuato has promised 8,000 for the National Guards and Guerrillas.

A recent order from the Government directs that all the forces from the East and South should report to General Santa Anna as the only Commander-in-Chief.

**A Soldier's Price.**—The average price of a soldier, according to the standard fixed by Gen. Scott, is \$300. A letter from Mexico, in the Journal of Commerce, says that Gen. Scott has taken the guerrilla business in hand, and by his order every soldier that the Mexicans may commit, takes \$300 out of the nearest alcalde's pocket.

**Liberty of the Press.**—The military Commandant of Mexico had issued a decree suspending the liberty of the Press so far as the discussion of political and military affairs, and of the acts of

the authorities was concerned, whilst the city should be in a state of siege.

The Clergy of San Luis issued, on the 28th April, to their "faithful hearers," a long address, which is published in the El Republicano of the 4th May, with the following letter-heading:

"I send you a printed sheet, issued by the prelates and ecclesiastics, who have determined to preach three days during each week, in order to excite in the people the proper religious enthusiasm. I hope that many may be induced to join the army through these means. They have here 7,000 muskets to arm them, and also 50 pieces of artillery (among them 20 of heavy calibre) and the necessary ammunition.

The directions of operations will be given to General Miron or Urea, who are expected to arrive here soon; besides Don Manuel Romero, Mejia, Amador, and other chiefs, who will follow their brave commanders. We will have a large amount of "guerrillas," in about a month from this, and a base of about 4,500 men which we now have here, will facilitate the defence of the State with success. The town of Catore is now in course of fortification by order of the Governor, who will start next week in order to examine the operations in the neighboring towns.

The States of Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Durango, Guanajuato, and two others, (the names I do not recollect,) will raise 6,000 men, in order to give assistance to San Luis in case this State should be attacked first, or to detain the invaders should they proceed first to Zacatecas and Durango. In every case San Luis will operate in concert with the forces which may be raised; these, I expect, will be from 8,000 to 9,000 men in all.

A general enlistment to take place in forty-eight hours' time, has been this day agreed upon by the government; and this is in accordance with the proclamations and exhortations of the clergy, who will give the best examples. All this affords us hopes of salvation. Above all, there is a strong determination here to resist any treaties of peace which Mexico would wish to enter into with the "hated Yankees," as it has been suggested in letters of very late date from the capital."

**Address of the Clergy of San Luis Potosi to the People.**

The Clergy of this State would not be a fit depository of the high and sublime power which has been placed in its hands, nor worthy of the glorious name of Mexicans, if it should behold the last sign of our holy religion and our beloved country, and remain in cold indifference, without raising its voice to arouse its compatriots from that indolent apathy in which for more than a year they have been submerged; and if it should not cause them to comprehend our present lamentable and disastrous situation, and to know and secure the means of our salvation. To do this, is our sole object.

The Cabinet at Washington have determined to perpetrate, in the present age, a horrible crime—rare, indeed, in the annals of the whole world. Ambitious to extend their prosperity and temporal power, and to perpetuate their race to the last of coming generations, they have not hesitated to violate towards the gentle society of Mexico the most sacred of human rights. In their wild delirium, they behold with raving thirst, the opulence of our temples, the riches of our churches, the magnificence of our homesteads, the angelic beauty of our weaker sex, the immense and inexhaustible treasures of our mountains, the fertility of our fields, and the beautiful variety of our climate; and ever the implacable enemies of our race and origin, they have taken rapid steps to extinguish our name, and possess themselves of all these precious gifts.

You have already seen them, compatriots! In vain is the memory of the thousand and thousand assassinations committed at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Angostura, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo—in vain have we seen multitudes of Mexicans wandering in the woods, and pursued like wild beasts in their own country, robbed of their property and driven from their families—in vain do we recollect the multitude of peaceable and honorable men, who have been insulted, seized and beaten, in presence of a beloved daughter or idolized wife—in vain do we recollect the proud barbarity, the shameless cruelty required to burn the village, to slay the simple rustic, the feeble woman, and the innocent child, as we beheld at Agua Nueva, Hidalgo, and other towns at the North.

But what can we hope from a horde of robbers, destitute of humanity—monsters, who bid defiance to the laws of nature, when they even insult, rob and condemn God in his holy temple? When a man enters on a career of vice, and throws aside the reins of religion, the insensibility and obduracy of which he is capable can hardly be believed. What can we expect from these Vandals, vomited from hell to scourge the nations, when we know that they worship no God but gold, and aspire to no happiness but the gratification of their brutal passions? A wise writer of the last century has said that "man without religion is a terrible animal, who appears only to enjoy his liberty in destroying and devouring."

Such, in effect, appears to be the picture which Providence, with a high design, has designed to present to us. Yes, compatriots! you have seen it—our religious, our country, our liberty, our lives, our families, our property—nothing is respected; and if they spare even our existence, it is merely for the purpose of turning it to profit in the unhappy condi-

tion of slavery. And finally, they will endeavor, as we have already said, to blot our name from the catalogue of nations.

Fellow citizens of Potosi! Can you behold, with waking eyes, and without the blood freezing in your veins, our condition so humiliating, a fate so disastrous and frightful? Can your bold and valiant character behold without rage that the foot of a heretic adventurer should defile your magnificent temples, destroy your venerated images, and trample even upon your God, overthrowing your holy sacraments, and depriving the Christian soul of the sublime virtues and exalted enjoyments of the angels? Will you permit that a covetous and barbarous stranger should outrage that God who has visited and consoled you in your infirmities—who accompanies you in the horrible transition from life to the enjoyment of eternal beatitude? Will you consent, brave Potosinos! to have the holy rites of your church abolished, and the sign of your redemption exterminated? Finally, fellow citizens, will you be insensible to the loss of your religion, your temples, and even to the sweet name of Christians? Yet all this will happen to you. Your families will hunger after the bread of the Word, and the eternal consolations which the adorable religion of Jesus can alone dispense, and there will be none who can furnish them.

Your daughters and your wives will be seized in your sight and made victims to lascivious passions, even in the streets and public places. Your tender sons will expire on the points of the swords and bayonets of the barbarous conquerors, directing towards your last looks of fear and agony; and you yourselves will be seized and bound like brutish beasts for the dungeons of slavery, and savage men, filthy prostitutes, and wild beasts will come and enjoy the comforts and delicacies of your homes.

Yes, fellow-citizens of Potosi, hear it! one hundred thousand times we tell you heartily—this fearful calamity comes upon you—it arrives at your threshold; and in compliance with our high duty, attend, listen—we announce to you, you shall suffer all this misfortune, in all its weight, if you do not awaken from the profound sleep in which we behold you prostrated, and assist us in raising a force worthy of the sacred cause in which we are engaged, and the glory of your name.

The invader does not retrograde. He has surrounded in a manner, our territory—he has left us hardly a retreat. We ought not, in so perilous a situation, to abandon a cause, truly important and common, wholly to our armed force, weak by its numbers, impotent by its smallness, weak, through its poverty, its sufferings and its past labors, though worthy by its never-sufficiently-estimated valor. No! it concerns our common interests—all that man holds most dear on earth.

Let us fly, then, all of us to the combat—placing ourselves under the direction of our authorities—let us fully and sincerely place in their hands, our fortunes and our persons—let us enter with promptitude, and with whatever arms we may be able to obtain—let us throw aside the senseless desire of living longer—let us encourage solely an insatiable desire to die for our religion! Our country, and the honor of our families—make effective that compassion, hitherto sterile, which you should show for your tender children.

Let us die before we see ourselves degraded to slaves, in a strange land; deserted, or followed, perhaps, by some ancient father, some son, or a wife whose lineaments are already changed; every where abhorred, our powers prostrated by the weight of indigence, sending forth cries and lamentations without finding a single being to extend to us a hand of pity! Potosinos! for the slave there is no consolation; his respect and his glory are eclipsed forever.

These are the sole means of salvation—let us all unite. Let us forget our domestic disagreements; and authorities, army, people and priesthood—all form a compact mass and resign ourselves to death rather than turn our backs to the enemy, or survive our misfortunes and disgrace. Let us swear to God to die for His religion, and to the country for its independence. Let us swear to the tender child, the delicate maiden, and the decrepit age, that our blood shall run in torrents—that we shall have sunk into the grave before one of those proud Vandals shall place a hand upon them!

Potosinos! these are the words of your Clergy, and we shall not fail to inculcate, in the villages and towns, and from the pulpits of the capital, these grand sentiments. In your hands is the religion which your fathers left you, the country which Heaven has awarded to you, the honor of your daughters and your wives, the lives of your tender infants, and your whole future fate. If you wish it, you may enjoy them all. It depends on a heroic sacrifice. Make it!

Two fates are left open for you: To be vile slaves, or independent Catholics. Choose! If the former, bend to the invader; if the latter, prepare for the combat! Comprehend it—these are the last moments. If by indolence you incur an unhappy fate, if your religion must fly to a more hardy soil, disgrace and ignominy will fall upon you.

To your Priesthood will remain the satisfaction of having exposed to you the danger, and indicated the means most effectual and best adapted to our circumstances. And we conjure you not to listen to our words without emotion, assured that you meet in us a tender parent who consoles and succors your families, a humane friend who anoints your wounds,

a Christian Priest who dispenses to you the last consolations of religion, who guards and remembers your ashes, a companion that does not abandon you in the day of battle, and who now even is willing to bare his breast in defence of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and of the most beloved Republic of Mexico.

MANUEL DEIZ,  
FR. MANUEL NAVARRETE,  
PRIMO FELICIANO CASTRO,  
FR. IONACIO SAMPAYO,  
FR. BLAS ENCISO,  
FR. JOSE DE SAN ALBERTO,  
DR. FR. FELIX ROSA ANGEL.  
San Luis Potosi April 28th 1847.

**Col. Doniphan's Expedition.**—In the history of the present war, there has not been a more impudent undertaking than that so successfully accomplished by Col. Doniphan. With a force not exceeding 1,000 men, nearly all volunteers, he marched between 400 and 500 miles through a hostile country, defeated a vastly superior force of the enemy in two engagements; (a Bracito and Sacramento), capturing eleven pieces of artillery, and finally entering the capital of the State of Chihuahua in triumph. More recent reports, through Mexican channels, represent him to have proceeded 200 miles further South to a place called Paral, whither the State government had fled; and it was feared by the Mexicans that he was about to penetrate the State of Durango! The probability is, that he is on his way to Saltillo, to join Gen. Taylor—the term of service of his men being about to expire. Should they take that route home, they will have travelled 4,000 miles, viz:

Miles.	From St. Louis, Missouri, to Santa Fe,	900
"Santa Fe to Chihuahua,	500	
"Chihuahua to Saltillo,	400	
"Saltillo to mouth of Rio Grande,	400	
"Mouth of Rio Grande to New Orleans, say	800	
"New Orleans to St. Louis,	1150	
Total,	4150	

—N. Y. Jour. Com.

**A Pretty Incident.**—The Jalapa Star of the 9th inst., contains the following:

"As the columns of the Mexican prisoners were marching by us on the afternoon of the 18th, we observed moving on with the rest a little boy and a lamb. Amidst the fire and smoke, and the roar of musketry and artillery, which had so lately enveloped the hill, these weak and defenceless creatures had stood unmolested. As they passed along our lines, they were every where greeted with a kind look and word. Countenances dark with the fierce passions of the recent conflict, clouded with the remembrance of fallen friends, and of revenge but half satiated, relaxed into a smile of mingled pleasure and pity; pity, that they should have been exposed, and pleasure, that He who guards the sparrows, had sheltered them from the ravages of the iron storm."

**The War.**—If ever the people of this country were sick and tired of a war, they may be justly said to be so of the present war with Mexico—a war which must be acknowledged to have been one most unfortunate in its origin and its progress, from its immense loss in life and its vast cost in money. Indeed, in looking back upon its commencement, it is a matter of wonder how the country could have ever become involved in such a contest with so little reason for it.

**Ship Fever—Fearful Mortality.**—The vessels arriving at Quebec from England and Ireland, present fearful lists of the ravages made amongst the emigrants, by ship fever.

The Montreal Herald has sent a letter from Quebec which states "that on board the Agnes there have been fifty deaths on board the Wadsworth, forty five; on board the Jane Black, ten or eleven; on board the George, twenty; in all about one hundred and fifty. There are now, says the Herald, about two hundred and sixteen patients on shore in the hospital, besides two hundred and twenty others on board four ships, which are still detained at Grosse Isle."

**A New Era in Navigation.**—The Buffalo Commercial says that a few days ago the three-masted Schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, and cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence. This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes, for a European port, and constitutes a new era in the history of navigation.

The territory of Minnesota is looking up—a large number of industrious New England settlers are going into it. Their mills are already making music in the wild woods. An immense amount of dressed lumber will be sent down from the falls of St. Croix to St. Louis and New Orleans. General Cushing and his Massachusetts regiment will settle in Minnesota after the close of the war. It will be a favorite resort, too, for the soldiers of the New York and Pennsylvania, and many of the Western Regiments, who will take their bounty lands in Minnesota, instead of selling them to a sutler for a mess of pottage.

**Religion among Convicts.**—At the meeting of the Episcopal convention of the diocese of Missouri, lately, fifteen convicts in the State prison were confirmed by Bishop Hawley—they having become candidates for confirmation under the religious instruction of the chaplain, Rev. C. S. Hodges.

**THE PROSPECT OF THE GROWING CROPS.**—The prospect of the growing crops on both sides of the Atlantic is a subject which will naturally excite much interest as the season advances, and the accounts received—and the appearances presented—are considered favorable or unfavorable. To attempt the expression of any opinion at the present moment would be altogether premature, and such has not been our object in alluding to it. It is rather for the purpose of recording the fact that many, we might say a large portion, of the community are already scanning the prospect with a solicitude not usually exhibited at so early a point in the season, which is quite likely to be increased as the period of maturity and ingathering approaches.

With regard to Europe this is especially the fact; as the suffering and misery occasioned by the general failure of the last year would be increased in fearful proportion should a similar result attend the labors of the husbandman for the present; while an abundant harvest would do much toward restoring the confidence of capitalists and reviving the prosperity of trade. Our more highly favored country has thus far reaped great advantage in the supply of our surplus to the wants of our trans-Atlantic brethren, and with a continuance of the present demand down to the harvest we shall be quite likely to exhaust our stock, and hence the prospects for our products will be a question of more than usual interest, even without reference to the foreign market.

One thing may be assumed as quite certain in regard to the crops, viz: that the high prices obtained for the last will stimulate the farmers to put more land under cultivation, so that with favorable results the large portion of our community who buy their provisions instead of raising them, will not be compelled to pay the rates which are now current for the means of subsistence of every description, and which, however advantageous to the agricultural classes, will hardly be considered in that light by other classes, whose expenses are almost doubled without a corresponding increase of income.—Com. Adver.

Slave and Free Labor have at last come into collision at the South; as we have long expected they would. The consequence is, that the lower classes of the white population—those who are obliged to toil at manual labor for a livelihood, are thrown out of employment, while the aristocratic slave-owners are the only parties benefited. The poor slave derives no benefit from it, but the indolent and overbearing master is enabled to place a wider gap between himself and his poor white fellow-citizens.

He is rendered independent of the white workmen and becomes a petty lord.—The effect of this cannot fail to be exceedingly important. Consequences will follow, which will, in the end, result in the overthrow of slavery. No man, however favorable to slavery he may be, can fail to see that the employment of slaves in manufacturing, must ruin and impoverish the white laborer. The instance where the difficulty occurred at the Pensacola Navy Yard, in regard to this matter, is familiar to our readers. Here is another case. The workmen of the Tredgair iron works, in Richmond, Va., have struck against the employment of slaves at puddling in that establishment, and also for an increase of wages. The owner of the works sends them word through the newspapers, that as they have discharged themselves, he will disperse with their services, and put the slaves in their places. The matter is exciting some feeling, and the proprietor of the works appeals to the public to sustain him in resisting what he calls "the boldest attack upon slave labor, and the rights of the citizens, ever before made in a slave State."

Gen. Jefferson Davis has been appointed by Governor Brown, of Mississippi, a Senator of the United States during the unexpired term of the Hon. Jesse Speight. It is said that Gov. Brown has made this appointment at the present moment in the anticipation of an extra session of Congress. We do not perceive any probability of this anticipation being realized, the scarcity of food in Europe having saved our Administration from the necessity of calling Congress together before the time fixed by the Constitution for its annual meeting.—Nat. Intel.

**The experiment of Judicial Elections** is to be tried in New York to-day, under the new Constitution. Four Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen. The Whig and Democratic parties have each nominated four candidates, and the Anti-Rent party, with a view of controlling the election, have made up a ticket on which are two of the Whig candidates and two of those nominated by the Democratic party. This proceeding has caused considerable excitement.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 14th ultimo, Dr. Robert Hare resigned the situation of Professor of Chemistry in that Institution, which he has filled with so much ability for nearly thirty years.

**Fatal Accident.**—Toronto (Canada) papers announce the death of Rev. Thomas Fidler, missionary at Fenelon Falls. His boat, in which were himself and two laboring men, was drawn into the current and carried over the falls, all three perishing.

**Santa Anna's Captured Leg.**—Santa Anna's cork leg, captured at Cerro Gordo, has arrived at New Orleans.

**THE ISSUES.**

The Richmond Enquirer, the baby branch of the Union, affirms that "the Tariff of 1846, and the Independent Treasury, are the only issues liable to be discussed during the approaching campaign." Are they so? Then it will be treason to speak of the usurpation of the President in commencing a war without the sanction of Congress, though Congress was in session. It will not be permitted to discuss the fact that the President, after committing himself, his friends and the country, in favor of 54 40 or war on the Oregon question, preferred submission and a conflict with a weaker antagonist.

We may not urge against the Administration, that it designed, by the conquest of Mexico, not merely to extend the area of Slavery, but to admit the Union a race of wretches unworthy the steels of our soldiers. These, and all other issues, are, we suppose, prohibited by authority. This effort to shut out light will not avail the Administration, for while the Whig party maintains its attitude upon every question, the Tariff and Sub-Treasury included, it cannot hesitate to occupy the Buena Vista positions which the folly and wickedness of the Administration have afforded it; and will regard every effort to escape the deplorable issues opened by Mr. Polk, as evidence of a consciousness of wrong and realization of feebleness.—The real and great issue of the contest before us is the admission of Santa Anna and an alliance with him and his confederates. The journals of the Administration may turn and wind to escape that issue; but it is there. Answer it, if you dare, or hold your peace, Mr. Enquirer, as to the issues of the campaign.—N. Amer.

The Washington Union says that "the glories of this war cluster upon the brow of the President." We think that martial glories are just about as likely to cluster upon Mr. Polk's forehead as corns are to grow upon Santa Anna's wooden toes.—Lou. Jour.

The Washington Union disclaims, in behalf of Mr. Polk, all thought of his running for the next Presidency. Mr. Polk no doubt sees, in the melancholy experience of his one-legged friend, the folly of running against old Rough and Ready.—Lou. Jour.

**Prophecy Verified.**—"War," said Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh letter, "will be the consequence of the annexation of Texas at this time in the manner proposed." "This war," says Mr. Benton, "is the consequence of the annexation of Texas, at the time and in the manner in which it was done."

Dr. A. C. Denson, (says the Galveston news of the 21st,) directly from Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that the wedding party were probably poisoned by accident the proprietor of the house having given arsenic in the place of saleratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c. Dr. James H. Starr, of Nacogdoches, was sent for, who has written a letter stating that seventeen out of the fifty-four poisoned, had died about the 1st inst. Our informant learns that six others have since died, and that fifteen or twenty more are considered in a very dangerous situation.

In Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d ultimo, two lads, aged 12 and 13 years, took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm, when the tree was soon after struck by lightning, torn into fragments, and both lads killed.

The St. Louis Republican states that the steamboat Revenue was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult., while on her way up the Illinois River and at the head of Peoria Lake. The fire originated in the bar, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney, and spread so rapidly that in fifteen minutes the whole of the cabin was enveloped in flames. On the discovery of the fire Captain Turner ordered her to be run ashore, which was immediately done, and all the passengers escaped safely to the bank, but were unable to save any of their baggage, and some of them hurried off half dressed. One passenger lost \$2000 value in money and jewels.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 180 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

**Baltimore Price Current.**

Flour,	9 50 to 9 75
Wheat,	2 12 to 2 18
Rye,	1 35 to 1 40
Corn,	1 15 to 1 18
Oats,	58 to 60
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 6 75

**MARRIED.**  
On the 25th ult., at Conowago Chapel, Mr. CHARLES TIMMONS, of New Oxford, to Miss SPRINGER, of Abbotstown.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. Smith, Rev. W. C. HAVEN, Pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Zanesville, Ohio, (nearly of the Century at this place,) to Miss MATILDA McCURT, of Chambersburg, Pa.

**DIED.**  
On the 25th ult. JOHN A. son of Mr. Abraham Treadwell, of Cumberland township, aged 5 years and 4 months.  
In New Berlin Union county, on the 15th ult. JOHN LASHLEY, Esq., attorney at law, and formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 60 years.



**DENTISTRY.**

**DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,**  
Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.  
May 11.

**DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL**

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased **Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,** for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

**WM. B. MCCLELLAN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

**D. MC CONAUGHY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

Dr. McCoskue will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

**AGENT AND SOLICITOR**  
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

**LAW NOTICE.**

**J. REED, of Carlisle,**  
PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

**J. M. REED**

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

**HOVER'S**

**First Premium Writing Ink.**

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent.

I am yours, truly,  
ROBERT HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches.

"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, January 17, 1844.

"Having used Mr. Hoyer's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the best which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is excellent for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.

JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

**Hover's Admantine Cement.**

From a well known scientific gentleman.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of superiority, has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass or Cabinet Ware.

**CAMPBELL MORFITT,**

Analytic Chemist.

For sale at the Manufactory. Wholesale and Retail, No. 57 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by  
JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.

May 17, 1847.

**John M. Orem & Co.**

**MERCHANT TAILORS,**  
NO. 230 BALTIMORE ST.,  
North West corner of Charles, Baltimore.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.**

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a large assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

**TO BLACKSMITHS.**

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

**STONE COAL,**  
which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.  
March 15.

**NEW GOODS.****CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

**George Arnold**

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, & Vestings, with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful **FANCY GOODS,** among which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES, Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS, with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**D. Middlecoff**

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at unusually low prices; making his assortment very full, and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19.

**NEW STORE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,

OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware,

QUINSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Household Goods.

E. H. DOWNS.

May 10.

**THE WAR!**

**30,000 MEN WANTED!**

**GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR**

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.

Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmerette, Cassinett, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c. Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinett, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinett. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen-knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

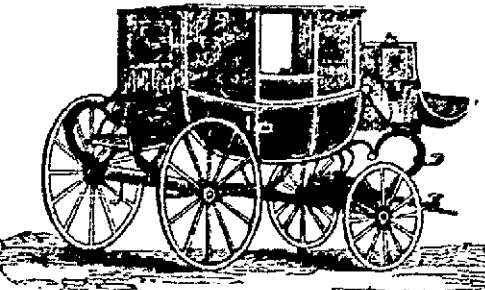
Gettysburg, May 3.

**Blacksmithing,**

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

**COACH MAKING.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen.

Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

**GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY**

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LIT- TLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Han- over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach Shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

**DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!**

**Thompson & Crawford,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, be- low Second.) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Var- nishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils— cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indi- an Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asth- ma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

3m

**NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.**

**M. & A. HAY,**

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected as- sortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

tf

**TO THE AFFLICTED!**

**Compound Medicated Candy**

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Con- sumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara- tion, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneseet, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys- tem from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi- cine is its cheapness, the public not being im- posed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package con- tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FENNER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba- kery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

**WOOD WANTED.**

THOSE persons who have engaged to fur- nish the Subscriber with WOOD, on ac- count, are requested to deliver it immediately at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26.

tf

**GOOD INTENT****FACTORY,**

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county.

**STILL IN MOTION!**

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past fa- vors, and would now take this method to in- form them and the public in general, that after a great deal of pains, his Establishment is in com- plete order; and that he intends continuing the

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

AT REDUCED PRICES:

SATINETS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts.

(Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean.)

TWEED (6 quarters), man'd at 62 1/2 to 75 cts.

do. (3 quarters), " 31 1/2 to 37 1/2 "

CLOTH, " 40 to 50 "

LINSEY, " 20 to 31 "

KENTUCKY JEAN, " 18 1/2 to 25 "

BLANKETS, (broad), " 95 "

FLANNELS, (colored), " 31 to 25 "

do. (white), " 25 "

CARPET, CARPET and STOCKING

YARN, in the same proportion.

Wool Carded at 5 cents per Pound.

Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture,

at the following places, viz: John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; George Ickes' tavern, Ab- bottstown; Caleb B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Dillsburg; Geo. Deardoff's mill, Latimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg.

For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

ROLL-CARDING,

FULLING, DYING,

Manufacturing, &c.,

At John Yeatts' tavern, York road; John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers' mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers', on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Grass' tavern, Hunterstown.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly on Monday—at the first every two weeks once. Persons sending Wool to man- ufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle.

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render sat- isfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove sat- isfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool.

Goods at all times exchanged for wool. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash.

SIX PER CENT. deducted for cash payment.

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3.

**PROTECTION AGAINST**

**LOSS BY FIRE.**

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Trutt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumber- land and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Com- pany, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2-50 for five years, and \$1,50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Daniel Comfort, Abbottstown.

Abraham King, Esq., Straban township.

David Blythe, Esq., Hunterstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjointing Counties.





# THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 7, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,  
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

The news from Mexico in the preceding page will be found of deep interest. The address of the Catholic Clergy, which we give in full, will, beyond doubt, have a powerful effect in rousing the Mexicans to a bold and daring resistance—and, more than any other kind of appeal, will have a tendency to excite their passions and animosity against the Americans. We very much fear, that peace is not as near as might be supposed from the repeated and signal defeats the Mexicans have experienced; but that a bloody guerilla warfare will be carried on for some time.

Capt. Barnard's company, in which are the young men who left this place in March, (Messrs. Miller, Walter, Tiltis, Ohler, Pottorff, and Gilden,) has been for some time in the Camp of Instruction at Palo Alto. We learn, however, that they, with the regiments under the command of Gen. Cadwallader, have now been ordered on to Vera Cruz to reinforce Gen. Scott. A late letter from one of these young men mentions that Mr. Miller's health was not good, and that Mr. Pottorff had been removed, very ill, to the hospital at Matamoras.

## Fire.

We learn that the dwelling of Mr. Wolz, near Hampton, was destroyed by fire in the night of Saturday week. Every article of furniture was consumed, and the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives from the raging element.

## The Crops.

Accounts from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, &c., all say, that since the recent rains, the wheat, rye, grass, &c., and all kinds of vegetation have revived wonderfully, and bid fair to produce nearly an average crop.

## American Deserters.

The Mexicans had in their service a company of men, deserters from the American army—who fought very gallantly at the battle of Buena Vista. Out of 72 who were in the battle, 28 were killed. They have since been disbanded and ordered out of Mexico, as their habits and customs do not please the Mexicans. There were about 60 deserters from our lines at Vera Cruz.

## Trophies of War.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at Norfolk on Monday from Vera Cruz. She has been cruising on the Gulf station for more than two years. She brought home 31 pieces of cannon from the fortifications at Vera Cruz, among them 13 beautiful brass pieces, from 32 pounders to 12's—some of which are from 90 to 165 years old.

## Returning from the War.

The volunteers from Mexico are rapidly arriving at New Orleans. The paymasters are actively engaged in paying off the different regiments as rapidly as possible.

The Massachusetts volunteers appear to be perfectly satisfied with the sight of the "elephant" in Mexico, and most of them wish themselves home again. One officer says he would not go through again what he has been subjected to, to save his life.

The immense train of wagons which left Vera Cruz for Gen. Scott's camp at Jalapa, with heavy supplies and a large amount of specie, had arrived safely, and occasioned great rejoicings among the Americans in the camp.

There have been shipped at New Orleans, since the 1st of January, 2,907 horses for the use of the army, which were purchased in that city at an average cost of \$100 each.

## Old Wheat.

The upper counties of the Valley of Virginia, for the last few weeks, have been pouring out from their immense granaries, wheat, corn, &c., that has been stowed away for years. Thousands of wagons have visited Winchester within a few weeks past—all laden with the products of the soil.

The high price of every article of consumption affects so sensibly the laboring classes, that we observe in many places they have been obliged to "strike" for higher wages. They appear to be met by their employers with justice and liberal feelings.

A grand celebration of the Order of the Sons of Temperance is to take place at Philadelphia on the 15th inst., and from the preparations being made, it will no doubt be a splendid affair. Delegations will be present from all parts of the Union.

## Great Fire.

On the 4th of April, a fire broke out in Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, in Turkey, which raged intensely for 24 hours, and only ceased for want of fuel. Upwards of 2,000 houses and 27 public establishments were consumed. The loss of property is immense, and estimated at two millions of pounds sterling. But 500 miserable houses are all that remain of the once flourishing Bucharest.

## Alarming Riot in Carlisle.

On Wednesday afternoon last there was great commotion and excitement in Carlisle, by an attempt on the part of the negroes to rescue several slaves, (a man, woman, and little girl,) who had been arrested as fugitives. They were the property of Col. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, and were taken before Judge Hepburn, who, on examining the case, found the title of the masters clear, and the owners remanded them to the custody of the officers. A large crowd of infuriated negro men and women assembled in and around the Court-house during the hearing, with the view of rescuing the fugitives by force—and made an attempt in the Court room, but were prevented by the constables. When they were brought down to the carriage, a second attempt was made, which resulted in a serious riot. A general rush was made on the owners and constables by the negro men and women, and a frightful melee ensued in the street, in which for some minutes paving stones were hurled in showers, and clubs and canes used with terrible energy. Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, was very severely hurt, having been felled to the earth under a succession of blows from stones and clubs which completely disabled him. A boy in the street was also severely wounded by a stone, that his life is endangered. The remainder of the party received no serious injury. The woman and girl escaped during the riot, but the man was secured and taken back to Maryland. The Herald says:

"The rescue was a bold and vigorous attempt, and although there were numerous indications of such a disposition, we believe it was not seriously apprehended by either the slave-owners or our citizens. If it had been, a stronger force and more precaution should have been used. Much excitement prevails in our community in relation to this unfortunate affair, and the Sheriff and Constables have arrested a score or more negroes, who were identified as leaders in the riot, who are now confined in jail to await their trial. Our citizens generally made no interference. The evidence that the slaves were fugitives, was clear, and the mass of our citizens therefore regarded them as the rightful property of their owners."

We regret extremely that our Borough has been the scene of so disgraceful a riot, and especially that its consequences should have been so serious. Mr. Kennedy is receiving every attention from our best physicians, but it is feared his injuries will not soon be recovered from, although they do not endanger his life."

## Latest from the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from Jalapa to the 21st.

Gen. Worth's command had arrived at Puebla. On the approach of his division to the city Santa Anna sent out a detachment of 1500 men to engage Gen. Worth until he could procure his supplies, but the encounter was soon over, and the Mexicans compelled to fly. In the skirmish four Mexicans were killed. Santa Anna has returned towards the city of Mexico. It was generally believed, that his main force, from 12 to 14,000 men, were preparing for an engagement this side of the city.

A train of 120 mules, loaded with flour and pork, were attacked by the Mexicans, 3 miles from Vera Cruz, and it was said the whole were taken. Murders and robberies are being committed on the road daily, both by horsemen and footmen. A party of Guerillas, 15 in number, had been surprised and taken close to Vera Cruz. It is said that Herrera is elected President of Mexico.

There is no news of any importance from Gen. Taylor's column. Mexican parties were still hovering about, in force sufficient to plunder all trading parties coming in or going out from Matamoras. It was reported that a part of the Virginia Regiment had captured forty of Canales' men. The health of Gen. Taylor's army was generally good.

Five regiments of infantry and the regiment of volunteers had been ordered to Gen. Scott, and three regiments of infantry and the 3d dragoons to join Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Scott has issued a long Proclamation, dated Jalapa, May 11, 1847, addressed to the Mexican people, on the recent events of the war, and the measures adopted by the Mexican Government. He declares the war that is being waged by his country, is not directed against the property, the religion, and the happiness of the Mexican people, and gives the assurance that the U. States is desirous of peace. The Proclamation concludes with the following paragraphs:

"The order to form guerilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them: and if, so far from conciliating, you succeed in irritating, you will impose upon us the hard necessity of retaliation, and then you cannot blame us for the consequences which will fall upon yourselves."

"I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico—I do not conceal it; from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship and union; it is for you to select whether you prefer war; under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word."

The new and splendid American steamer Washington, Capt. Hewitt, left New York on Tuesday afternoon, on her first trip to Bremen, via Southampton. She had on board 120 passengers. Mr. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, went out in her to make various mail arrangements in different parts of Europe with this country.

The steamer Britannia also left Boston for Liverpool on Tuesday, with 96 passengers and the largest mail ever carried out from Boston, consisting of 40,000 letters and newspapers innumerable.

The Whigs of Allegheny county have nominated George Danks, Esq., to the State Senate.

## Later from England.

### Advance in Breadstuffs.

The packet ship Rainbow arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to May 8.

The demand for breadstuffs continued active, and the supplies small. Flour had advanced 11s. 6d. at Liverpool, since the sailing of the Britannia; corn meal 6d., and wheat 4d. per 70 pounds. In London the market for breadstuffs was also advancing. Flour had gone up two shillings per barrel, and wheat four to five shillings per quarter. There was also an increasing demand for breadstuffs all over the continent.

One account states that the monetary affairs in England were somewhat easier and in a better condition, and another that the rates of discount had been raised.

The fever in Ireland is greatly on the increase; 256 interments took place in Father Matthew's cemetery in the course of one week.

The political news is without much interest. The English and French press continues to comment upon our affairs and war with Mexico. Gen. Taylor is spoken of in the most flattering manner.

There has been a terrible civil war in China. One hundred and thirty thousand persons killed and wounded.

There had been food riots all over Europe. The accounts from the wheat markets of the French departments are again becoming each day more serious. In almost every district a rise in prices had occurred.

The typhus fever was increasing in Dublin. The hospitals were crowded.

In the last four months 754 persons have died in the Kilkenny Union Poor house.

## Eleven Days Later.

Further advance in Breadstuffs—Decline in Cotton—Capture of an American Merchantman by a Mexican Privateer.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, in 14 1/2 days from Liverpool, bringing dates 11 days later than the Rainbow.

Flour had advanced to 50s. per barrel, and corn to 63 and 65s. per quarter. The Cotton market had considerably declined. The rise in breadstuffs had arisen from the smallness of the stock of grain all over Europe, and the consequent scarcity of provisions being more and more felt. It is remarked that wheat has now reached so high a point as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes. A greatly contracted consumption must therefore follow, and this may perhaps be the means of checking any further immediate rise.

Mexican Privateer.—A letter from Barcelona, under date of May 2d, says that the Mexican Privateer Union, of Vera Cruz, carrying 1 gun and 53 men, had captured in the waters of Avica, and brought into Barcelona, the American ship Carmelita, 100 tons, from Ponce, P. R. with coffee to Trieste.

The money market in England had improved. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England had increased, and the bank was enabled to discount more freely.

Among the passengers in the Hibernia is the Countess of Elgin.

## The News and the Markets.

The news by the steamer Hibernia has given another rise to the price of breadstuffs. Sales of flour were made in Baltimore on Thursday at \$9.50 per barrel; in Philadelphia \$9.50—wheat \$2 25—corn \$1.50—Indian meal \$5.75—oats 70 cts. In New York, Flour \$9.37 1/2.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams and lady arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, on their way home from Washington. The U. S. Gazette mentions that the venerable statesman is in much better health than he was last winter.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER and lady arrived at New York on Tuesday, in the steamer Southerner, in 60 hours from Charleston. He is convalescent, but has not yet recovered his full strength since his indisposition in the South.

The President of the U. States was very handsomely received at Richmond, Petersburg, Gaston and Raleigh, N. C. during his late visit to Chapel Hill University in North Carolina. There appeared to be no distinction of party in the respect paid to him. It was not Mr. Polk, but the President, that was welcomed.

## Politics of the Great States.

Since the commencement of the war against Mexico, by Mr. Polk, elections have been held for members of Congress in our four largest States, with the following result, compared with that of the previous election:

	1846.	1847.
New York	Whigs 13, Dem. 21	Whigs 23, Dem. 11
Pennsylvania	12, 12	17, 7
Ohio	7, 14	11, 10
Virginia	1, 14	6, 9
	33, 61	57, 37

The number of paupers at present in the house of industry, at Boston, is not far from 800, many of whom are suffering from ship fever. Twenty-one deaths occurred in one week.

The child of an emigrant, about 20 months old, died in the street in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last.

The Pennsylvania says that the Administration having carried all its measures, "can henceforth repose upon a bed of roses." We have seen many a pig, that had broken into a flower garden, doing the same thing.—*Low Jour.*

Adam Eichelberger, Esq., formerly Sheriff of York county, died near Connersville, Indiana, on the 13th ult.

Divorces.—Cincinnati must be a great place for the enjoyment of connubial felicity. Last week the Court of Common Pleas granted twenty divorces to mismatched, dissatisfied couples.

## Hail Storm.

A destructive hail storm passed over a portion of the northern part of our county on Tuesday last, and through a part of York county, and did great damage to the crops. Near Heidersburg, the ground was completely covered. It was also very severe near Middletown, Md. and the wheat and corn crop much injured. It also extended through different parts of Virginia and Maryland. A few miles from Alexandria great damage was done, and such a storm has not been witnessed in that section of the country for many years.

## Fire in Louisville.

The large livery stables of J. B. Henger, at Louisville, Ky., were consumed by fire on Saturday week, and TWENTY-SEVEN BLOODED HORSES, belonging to gentlemen of Louisville, and very valuable, perished in the flames! Fifteen fine carriages were also consumed, besides a large quantity of hay and grain. It was the work of an incendiary. The cries of the poor perishing beasts were appalling.

The Whigs will have a majority in the popular branch of the next Congress. From the best information within our reach we are of opinion that their course will confirm that of the Whigs during the last session. They will sustain, by a vote of all supplies needed, the war while it is the country's. They will urge a peace with Mexico, just and honorable to our country. They will be found firm in the support of the Union as it is, and in protection of the heritage of our fathers as it is descended to us; and they will, therefore, be opposed to all wild and licentious schemes of acquisition. They will demand a frank negotiation, upon such principles, with Mexico, the avowed object of which will be peace. The country wants no wars of conquest and wrong—its mission is not one of bloodshed and rapine. Freedom, truth, and human happiness are not spread by crime and cruelty. The curses sent forth by a war such as the present, and for such objects as are cherished by the Administration, must return to spread a desolation over their authors and the race that sanctions them.

We await with patience the action of Congress. The House of Representatives, the immediate reflection of public sentiment, must be respected in such a crisis. The one-man power cannot intimidate them; and the peculiar prerogative won in the Senate by the admission of Texas will scarcely dare to breast the determination of the people.

The country hates the war; hates its objects, hates its inevitable results and inevitable sacrifices; and the People, by their Representatives in the popular branch of our National Councils, will close it. They will maintain and secure every American right, but they will foreclose every design of the Administration to divide the Union, or give us an endless war of races, a national debt, and direct taxation. There is no voice from the seat of war that is not against the war. Every soldier protests against its continuance. Reason, humanity, every consideration for the country, for the race, for freedom, and for right, joins in the protest.—*North American.*

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig voters of the county of Adams are requested to assemble in their several Boroughs and Townships, at the place of holding Borough and Township Elections, on

Saturday the 3d day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select TWO DELEGATES to represent each Township and Borough in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to settle Candidates for the several Offices to be filled at the approaching Election.

The Committee ask their fellow-citizens to attend the Township meetings numerous, and urge it upon them as important; as well to secure united action, as that the "YOUNG GUARD" may maintain her position among the unwavering Whig Counties of the State.

R. SMITH,  
D. M. SMYSER,  
R. G. HARPER,  
J. S. RENSCHAW,  
JOSEPH BAUGHEN,  
WM. GARDNER,  
A. R. STEVENSON,  
County Committee.

Gen. Taylor never surrenders!

## New Books, Novels, &c.

JUST received at Keller Kurts's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank—11th Sides, by Maxwell, 25 cts.; Tancroft, or the New Crusade, 25 cts.; History of St. Giles and St. James; by Jerrold, 37 1/2 cts.; The Prisoner of Penestrella, or Captivity Captive, by Santine, 50 cts.; The Count of Monte Cristo, with elegant illustrations, by Dumas, 1 00.

## NEW STORE,

On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he intends to sell at The very Lowest Prices for CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, and the naming the

Lowest Price at first

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of BONNETS.

E. H. DOCWRA.

June 7. TOBACCO, Snuff and Segars, wholesale and retail, at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store.

## Farmers' & Mechanics' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they still continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situate in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conowing creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woollen Goods to order.

## CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blanketing, Tweeds, Linseys, &c.

All the above named goods will be made from the fleece, on very reasonable terms.—When wool is furnished by customers. Chain or Cotton Yarn will be found by the subscribers, and charged per yard, at the following rates:—Cassinets, when well finished, 33 1/2 cts. dark colors or mixed—Drab 28 to 30; Linsey, full, 28; Linsey Flannels, (brown,) 25; Cloth, narrow, Drab, 40; dark colors, 50 cts.; or if not so highly finished, accordingly less.

## CARPETING,

of all kinds, made to order. Also, always on hand supply of CARPET CHAIN and STOCKING YARN, which will be disposed of low.

## BLANKETING,

white, all wool, full size, at \$1 25 per piece—FLANNELS, Brown, all wool, 3 1/2 cts. Cotton chain, white, 33 cts. Prices for all others proportionably low.

Falling and Roll-Carding, will also be punctually attended to at the establishment. Also, Blue Dyeing, or any fancy coloring done on short notice.

Work as far as above named, will be strictly attended to, received and returned, at the following places, viz: at either of the stores in Hanover; at either of the stores in Littlestown; at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, near Littlestown; at Mr. John Busby's store, McSherrytown; at the public house of Mr. George Hersh, in New Oxford; or Francis Marshall's, near Oxford; the store of Mr. Minnough, on the road leading from Hanover to York; at the house of Mr. John Snyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg; at Mr. Jacob Fesser's Saw-Mill, on the Alloway creek, on the Littlestown and Emmittsburg road; at the public house of Mr. Correll, on the road leading from Taneytown to Emmittsburg; at the house of Mr. Jacob Baumgardner, in Mountjoy township, Adams county; at the house of Mr. Abraham Zenz, (weaver,) in Carroll county, Md.; and at Abraham King's, Esq., in Hunterstown.

If any information in regard to the business should be required, by any person desirous of patronizing us, we will upon notice call at their residence, personally, and explain the nature of our business. The subscribers feel themselves much flattered by the large share of public patronage extended to them during the past year, and hope to receive a continuance of the same from their old customers, and to meet an increase, by their attention to business and desire to please. They have on hand a large and fine assortment of Goods, which they offer for sale very low, or in exchange for Wool, Soap, or any kind of Country Produce.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The great mammoth Double Pictorial Brother Jonathan, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store. Price, 12 1/2 cts.

ROUSELL'S Pomade Philicome, the purest and most perfect article for the growth and preservation of the Hair, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Store—price, 18 1/2 cts.

Hance's Sarsaparilla Vegetable Pills.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX. THE cheapest and best medicine in existence for purifying the blood, removing biles, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. Read the following wonderful cure of dyspepsia!

This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness, and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing Hance's Sarsaparilla Pills advertised, I went and got a box of them, which, to my astonishment, effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do thank them without a rival before the public.

S. H. HALL, Albemarle street, near Wilk.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

HATS, Molesters and Silk, a superior article—only \$3 12 1/2 for Molester, and \$1 75 for Silk. For sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A. COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY.

May 31. The Corner Store of the FRANKLIN CHURCH, in Franklin township, York county, will be laid on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1847. There will be services in the English and German languages.

May 21.

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE. The stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. AMPHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

Blacksmithing.

All its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

## BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer of the School Funds of the Borough of Gettysburg for the School year, ending June, 1847.

## DR.

By amount of State appropriation for 1847.	\$233 50
Tax assessed for 1847.	1237 56
Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, for 1840.	137 49
do. John Jenkins, for 1844.	46 22
do. James Major, for 1845.	120 00
do. Q. Armstrong, for 1846.	753 33
To cash received from Jno. Blocher, for tuition.	0 80
do. do. Samuel Cobean, do.	23 00
	\$2641 90

## CR.

By amount due Treasurer at last settlement.	\$96 72 1/2
By amount paid Louis Houpt—Teaching.	112 68 1/2
John A. Houck, do.	100 00
John S. Hauke, do.	160 00
William Withersow, do.	140 00
Theodore Ditterline, do.	180 00
Robert S. Paxton, do.	40 00
Ann M. Curdy, do.	126 00
Elizabeth Keech, do.	120 00
Marilda Scanlin, do.	96 00
Jesse Sibbs, do.	60 00
Peter Weikert for Rent to April 1st, 1847.	24 00
Colored Congregation, Rent, Sundry persons for Wood and Sawing.	7 50
Sundry incidental expenses and repairs.	58 90 1/2
Additional release to Jno. Jenkins.	2 50</







# IMPORTANT From the City of Mexico.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We have received by our Overland Express, a copy of the New Orleans Delta of the 25th ult., from which we extract the following important and interesting news from Mexico and the Mexicans:—

"Through the kindness of the editors of 'La Patria,' we have been placed in possession of full files of the El Republicano, El Monitor, and Diario del Gobierno to the 8th inst. These files are filled with interesting information, and were they to be considered a fair index to the popular mind, they would go to show that the 'war spirit' is increasing daily, and that new measures are constantly being adopted to carry on the war with vigor and perseverance. Almost every number of the Mexican journals is filled with appeals to the people and to the authorities, urging action—prompt and incessant defensive action.

The Supreme Government appointed a committee to raise money by subscription, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the war. There were several thousand names on the list, and we see amounts from 12½ cents to \$1,000.

The Republicano of the 8th ult. says, that by a letter from Orizaba of the 4th, they were informed that Gen. Scott was sick at Jalapa, and would not move towards Puebla until the commissioners from the United States, bearing the propositions of peace, would reach headquarters—that by that time he would have the necessary reinforcement; and that besides two wagon loads of supplies which the 'guerrillas' had captured from the Americans on the road, they had also taken \$50,000 in gold. The same letter says that the forces under Santa Anna were rapidly increasing, and that 'His Excellency' was only waiting for the money which he had asked, in order to begin his operations.

A letter from Durango, dated 26th April, says the 'Yankees' (Doniphan's command) had counter-marched to Chihuahua, on account of intelligence received by them that the New Mexicans and 'Pasenos,' (natives of El Paso), together with the barbarous tribe of Nabajos Indians, headed by the clergyman, had commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of all Americans in the place. This insurrection is said to have been so general, that even the women were in it, and enacted a conspicuous part in cutting the throats of the 'Texans.' It was also reported that those very men, feeling elated with the result, were marching towards Durango, in order to avenge the outrage of Chihuahua.

Gen. Bravo published a decree on the 6th ult., ordering every person having two or more horses in his possession to deliver one of them to the commissary, at or before the expiration of the 6th day.

By another decree of the same date, Gen. Bravo (General-in-Chief of the Central Army), orders all citizens, from 15 to 60 years of age, to enlist at the shortest notice, and be prepared to present themselves, armed and equipped, when they should be called upon.

Santa Anna has had a battery of artillery mounted under command of Col. Aguado. Santa Anna needs only money and arms to give the Americans much trouble. 'This great genius,' says the admiring Mexican, 'works from six in the morning until late at night, and is every day becoming more worthy of the national gratitude.'

Gen. D. Sebastian Guzman had taken charge of the works of fortification near the Capital, and the three following points had been selected to be fortified between San Cristobal and Cuesta de Berrientos: 1st, Cerro Tlapacoya Chalco, with those of Jico and Tepcingo.—2d, Cerro de San Isidro, Tlahuac and Cerro de Teyahuac. 3, Penal Viejo, Cerro de Gutapeta and Santa Cruz de les Escopas.

The Bishop of Ojaca has sent to the Government \$20,000 for the expenses of the war. Several churches had delivered the greater part of their plate to the Government, in order that it should be melted into coin.

Don Pedro M. Anaya, President Substitute of the Republic, published a decree on the 2d, declaring the whole district in a state of siege. In another decree of the commander of the Federal District, it is prohibited to introduce any goods or merchandise in the towns or cities in possession of the Americans, under a fine of from \$100 to \$500, which will be appropriated to the expenses of the war. The sale of any provisions, goods, horses or cattle to the Americans, is also prohibited, under a fine of \$100 to \$1,000, applicable to the aforesaid purpose.

The State of Jalisco is to contribute 15,000 men for the time the war may last. The State of Guanajuato has promised 8,000 for the National Guards and Guerrillas.

A recent order from the Government directs that all the forces from the East and South should report to General Santa Anna as the only Commander-in-Chief.

**A Soldier's Price.**—The average price of a soldier, according to the standard fixed by Gen. Scott, is \$300. A letter from Mexico, in the Journal of Commerce, says that Gen. Scott has taken the guerrilla business in hand, and by his order, every murder that the Mexicans may commit, takes \$300 out of the nearest alcalde's pocket.

**Liberty of the Press.**—The military Commandant of Mexico had issued a decree suspending the liberty of the Press so far as the discussion of political and military affairs, and of the acts of

the authorities was concerned, whilst the city should be in a state of siege.

The Clergy of San Luis Potosi issued, on the 25th April, to their 'faithful hearers,' a long address, which is published in the El Republicano of the 4th May, with the following letter heading it:—

"I send you a printed sheet, issued by the prelates and ecclesiastics, who have determined to preach three days during each week, in order to excite in the people the proper religious enthusiasm. I hope that many may be induced to join the army through these means.—They have here 7,000 muskets to arm them, and also 50 pieces of artillery, (among them 26 of heavy calibre,) and the necessary ammunition.

The directions of operations will be given to General Minon or Urrea, who are expected to arrive here soon; besides Don Manuel Romero, Mejia, Amador, and other chieftains, who will follow their brave commanders. We will have a large amount of 'guerrillas,' in about a month from this, and a base of about 4,500 men which we now have here, will facilitate the defence of the State with success. The town of Catorse is now in course of fortification by order of the Governor, who will start next week in order to examine the operations in the neighboring towns.

The States of Zacatecas, Guadalupe, Durango, Guanajuato, and two others, (the names I do not recollect,) will raise 6,000 men, in order to give assistance to San Luis in case this State should be attacked first, or to detain the invaders should they proceed first to Zacatecas and Durango. In every case San Luis will operate in concert with the forces which may be raised; these, I expect, will be from 6,000 to 8,000 men in all.

A general enlistment, to take place in forty-eight hours' time, has been this day agreed upon by the government; and this is in accordance with the proclamations and exhortations of the clergy, who will give the best examples. All this affords us hopes of salvation. Above all, there is a strong determination here to resist any treaties of peace which Mexico would wish to enter into with the 'hated Yankees,' as it has been suggested in letters of very late date from the capital."

## Address of the Clergy of San Luis Potosi to the People.

The Clergy of this State would not be a fit depository of the high and sublime power which has been placed in its hands, nor worthy of the glorious name of Mexicans, if it should behold the last sigh of our holy religion and our beloved country, and remain in cold indifference, without raising its voice to arouse its compatriots from that indolent apathy in which for more than a year they have been submerged; and if it should not cause them to comprehend our present lamentable and disastrous situation, and to know and secure the means of our salvation. To do this, is our sole object.

The Cabinet at Washington have determined to perpetrate, in the present age, a horrible crime—rare, indeed, in the annals of the whole world. Ambitious to extend their prosperity and temporal power, and to perpetuate their race to the last of coming generations, they have not hesitated to violate towards the gentle society of Mexico the most sacred of human rights. In their wild delirium, they behold with raving thirst, the opulence of our temples, the riches of our churches, the magnificence of our homesteads, the angelic beauty of our weaker sex, the immense and inexhaustible treasures of our mountains, the fertility of our fields, and the beautiful variety of our climate; and ever the implacable enemies of our race and origin, they have taken rapid steps to extinguish our name, and possess themselves of all these precious gifts.

You have already seen them, compatriots. In vain is the memory of the thousand and thousand assassinations committed at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Angostura, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo—in vain have we seen multitudes of Mexicans wandering in the woods, and pursued like wild beasts in their own country, robbed of their property and driven from their families—in vain do we recall the multitude of peaceable and honorable men, who have been insulted, seized and beaten, in presence of a beloved daughter or idolized wife—in vain do we recollect the proud barbarity, the shameless cruelty required to burn the village, to slay the simple rustic, the feeble woman, and the innocent child, as we beheld at Agua Nueva, Hidalgo, and other towns at the North.

But what can we hope from a horde of robbers, destitute of humanity—monsters, who bid defiance to the laws of nature, when they even insult, rob and condemn God in his holy temple? When a man enters on a career of vice, and throws aside the reins of religion, the insensibility and obduracy of which he is capable can hardly be believed. What can we expect from these Vandals, vomited from hell to scourge the nations, when we know that they worship no God but gold, and aspire to no happiness but the gratification of their brutal passions? A wise writer of the last century has said that "man without religion is a terrible animal, who appears only to enjoy his liberty in destroying and devouring."

Such, in effect, appears to be the picture which Providence, with a high design, has designed to present to us. Yes, compatriots! you have seen it: our religion, our country, our liberty, our lives, our families, our property—nothing is respected; and if they spare even our existence, it is merely for the purpose of turning it to profit in the unhappy condi-

tion of slavery. And finally, they will endeavor, as we have already said, to blot our name from the catalogue of nations.

Fellow citizens of Potosi! Can you behold, with waking eyes, and without the blood freezing in your veins, a condition so humiliating, a fate so disastrous and frightful? Can your bold and valiant character behold without rage that the foot of a heretic adventurer should defile your magnificent temples, destroy your venerated images, and trample even upon your God, overthrowing your holy sacraments, and depriving the Christian soul of the sublime virtues and exalted enjoyments of the angels? Will you permit that a covetous and barbarous stranger should outrage that God who has visited and consoled you in your infirmities—who accompanies you in the horrible transition from life to the enjoyment of eternal beatitude? Will you consent, brave Potosinos! to have the holy rites of your church abolished, and the sign of your redemption exterminated? Finally, fellow citizens, will you be insensible to the loss of your religion, your temples, and even to the sweet name of Christians? Yet all this will happen to you. Your families will hunger after the bread of the Word, and the eternal consolations which the adorable religion of Jesus can alone dispense, and there will be none who can furnish them.—Your daughters and your wives will be seized in your sight and made victims to lascivious passions, even in the streets and public places. Your tender sons will expire on the points of the swords, and bayonets of the barbarous conquerors, directing towards you their last looks of fear and agony; and you yourselves will be seized and bound like brutish beasts for the dungeons of slavery, and savage men, filthy prostitutes, and wild beasts will come and enjoy the comforts and delicacies of your homes.

Yes, fellow-citizens of Potosi, hear it! one hundred thousand times we tell you—hear it!—this fearful calamity comes upon you—it arrives at your threshold; and in compliance with our high duty—attend, listen—we announce to you, you shall suffer all this misfortune, in all its weight, if you do not awaken from the profound sleep in which we behold you prostrated, and assist us in raising a force worthy of the sacred cause in which we are engaged, and the glory of your name.

The invader does not retrograde. He has surrounded in a manner, our territory—he has left us hardly a retreat. We ought not, in so perilous a situation, to abandon a cause, truly important and common, wholly to our armed force, weak by its numbers, impotent by its smallness—weak, through its poverty, its sufferings and its past labors, though worthy by its never-sufficiently-estimated valor. No! it concerns our common interests—all that man holds most dear on earth.

Let us fly, then, all of us to the combat—placing ourselves under the direction of our authorities—let us fully and sincerely place, in their hands, our fortunes and our persons—let us enlist with promptitude, and with whatever arms we may be able to obtain—let us throw aside the senseless desire of living longer—let us encourage solely an insatiable desire to die for our religion! our country, and the honor of our families—make effective that compassion, hitherto sterile, which you should show for your tender children.

Let us die before we see ourselves degraded to slaves, in a strange land; deserted, or followed, perhaps, by some ancient father, some son, or a wife whose lineaments are already changed; every where abhorred, our powers prostrated by the weight of indigence, sending forth cries and lamentations without finding a single being to extend to us a hand of pity! Potosinos! for the slave there is no consolation; his respect and his glory are eclipsed forever.

These are the sole means of salvation. Let us all unite. Let us forget our domestic disagreements; and authorities, army, people and priesthood—all form a compact mass and resign ourselves to death rather than turn our backs to the enemy, or survive our misfortunes and disgrace. Let us swear to God to die for His religion, and to the country for its independence. Let us swear to the tender child, the delicate maiden, and decrepit age, that our blood shall run in torrents—that we shall have sunk into the grave before one of those proud Vandals shall place a hand upon them!

Potosinos! these are the words of your Clergy, and we shall not fail to inculcate, in the villages and towns, and from the pulpits of the capital, these grand sentiments. In your hands is the religion which your fathers left you, the country which Heaven has awarded to you, the honor of your daughters and your wives, the lives of your tender infants, and your whole future fate. If you wish it, you may enjoy them all.—It depends on a heroic sacrifice. Make it!

Two fates are left open for you: To be vile slaves, or independent Catholics. Choose! If the former, bend to the invader; if the latter, prepare for the combat! Comprehend it—these are the last moments. If by indolence you incur an unhappy fate, if your religion must fly to a more hardy soil, disgrace and ignominy will fall upon you.

To your Priesthood will remain the satisfaction of having exposed to you the danger, and indicated the means most effectual and best adapted to our circumstances. And we conjure you not to listen to our words without emotion, assured that you meet in us a tender parent who consoles and succors your families, a humane friend who anoints your wounds,

a Christian Priest who dispenses to you the last consolations of religion, who guards and remembers your ashes, a companion that does not abandon you in the day of battle, and who now even is willing to bare his breast in defence of the religion of Jesus Christ, and of the most beloved Republic of Mexico.

MANUEL DEIZ,  
FR. MANUEL NAVARRETE,  
PRIMO FELICIANO CASTRO,  
FR. IGNACIO SAMPAYO,  
FR. BLAS ENCISO,  
FR. JOSE DE SAN ALBERTO,  
DR. FR. FELIX ROSA ANGEL.  
San Luis Potosi, April 25th, 1847.

**Col. Doniphan's Expedition.**—In the history of the present war, there has not been a more *inipudent* undertaking than that so successfully accomplished by Col. Doniphan. With a force not exceeding 1,000 men, nearly all volunteers, he marched between 400 and 500 miles through a hostile country, defeated a vastly superior force of the enemy in two engagements, (at Bracito and Sacramento,) capturing eleven pieces of artillery, and finally entering the capital of the State of Chihuahua in triumph.—More recent reports, through Mexican channels, represent him to have proceeded 200 miles further South to a place called Pail, whither the State government had fled; and it was feared by the Mexicans that he was about to penetrate the State of Durango! The probability is, that he is on his way to Saltillo, to join Gen. Taylor—the term of service of his men being about to expire. Should they take that route home, they will have travelled 4,000 miles, viz:

	Miles.
From St. Louis, Missouri, to Santa Fe,	900
" Santa Fe to Chihuahua,	400
" Chihuahua to Saltillo,	400
" Saltillo to mouth of Rio Grande,	400
" Mouth of Rio Grande to New Orleans,	800
Jeans, say	1150
" New Orleans to St. Louis,	4150

—N. Y. Jour. Com.

**A Pretty Incident.**—The Jalapa Star of the 9th inst., contains the following: "As the columns of the Mexican prisoners were marching by us on the afternoon of the 18th, we observed moving on with the rest, a little boy and a lamb. Amidst the fire and smoke, and the roar of musketry and artillery, which had so lately enveloped the hill, these weak and defenceless creatures had stood unmolested. As they passed along our lines, they were every where greeted with a kind look and word. Countenances dark with the fierce passions of the recent conflict, clouded with the remembrance of fallen friends, and of revenge but half sated, relaxed into a smile of mingled pleasure and pity—pity, that they should have been exposed, and pleasure, that He who guards the sparrow, had sheltered them from the ravages of the iron storm."

**The War.**—If ever the people of this country were sick and tired of a war, they may be justly said to be so of the present war with Mexico—a war which must be acknowledged to have been one most unfortunate in its origin and its progress, from its immense loss in life and its vast cost in money. Indeed, in looking back upon its commencement, it is a matter of wonder how the country could have ever become involved in such a contest with so little reason for it.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

**Ship Fever—Fearful Mortality.**—The vessels arriving at Quebec from England and Ireland, present fearful lists of the ravages made amongst the emigrants, by ship fever.

The Montreal Herald has seen a letter from Quebec which states "that on board the Agnes there have been fifty deaths: on board the Wadsworth, forty five; on board the Jane Black, ten or eleven; on board the George, twenty; in all about one hundred and fifty. There are now, says the Herald, about two hundred and sixteen patients on shore in the hospital, besides two hundred and twenty others on board four ships, which are still detained at Grosse Isle."

**A New Era in Navigation.**—The Buffalo Commercial says that a few days ago the three masted Schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, and cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence. This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes for a European port, and constitutes a new era in the history of navigation.

The territory of Minnesota is looking up—a large number of industrious New England settlers are going into it. Their mills are already making music in the wild woods. An immense amount of dressed lumber will be sent down from the falls of St. Croix to St. Louis and New Orleans. General Cushing and his Massachusetts regiment will settle in Min-ne-so-ta after the close of the war. It will be a favorite resort, too, for the soldiers of the New York and Pennsylvania, and many of the Western Regiments, who will take their bounty lands in Minnesota, instead of selling them to a sutler for a mess of pottage.

**Religion among Convicts.**—At the meeting of the Episcopal convention of the diocese of Missouri, lately, fifteen convicts in the State prison were confirmed by Bishop Hawks—they having become candidates for confirmation under the religious instruction of the chaplain, Rev. C. S. Hodges.

The prospect of the growing crops on both sides of the Atlantic is a subject which will naturally excite much interest as the season advances, and the accounts received and the appearances presented are considered favorable or unfavorable. To attempt the expression of any opinion at the present moment would be altogether premature, and such has not been our object in alluding to it. It is rather for the purpose of recording the fact that many, we might say a large portion, of the community are already scanning the prospect with a solicitude not usually exhibited at so early a point in the season, which is quite likely to be increased as the period of maturity and ingathering approaches.

With regard to Europe this is especially the fact, as the suffering and misery occasioned by the general failure of the last year would be increased in fearful proportion should a similar result attend the labors of the husbandman for the present; while an abundant harvest would do much toward restoring the confidence of capitalists and reviving the prosperity of trade. Our more highly favored country has thus far reaped great advantage in the supply of our surplus to the wants of our trans-Atlantic brethren, and with a continuance of the present demand down to the harvest we shall be quite likely to exhaust our stock, and hence the prospects for our products will be a question of more than usual interest, even without reference to the foreign market.

One thing may be assumed as quite certain in regard to the crops, viz: that the high prices obtained for the last will stimulate the farmers to put more land under cultivation, so that with favorable results the large portion of our community who buy their provisions instead of raising them, will not be compelled to pay the rates which are now current for the means of subsistence of every description, and which, however advantageous to the agricultural classes, will hardly be considered in that light by other classes, whose expenses are almost doubled without a corresponding increase of income.—*Com. Adver.*

Slave and Free Labor have at last come into collision at the South, as we have long expected they would. The consequence is, that the lower classes of the white population—those who are obliged to toil at manual labor for a livelihood, are thrown out of employment, while the aristocratic slave owners are the only parties benefited. The poor slave derives no benefit from it, but the indolent and overbearing master is enabled to place a wider gap between himself and his poor white fellow citizens.—He is rendered independent of the white workmen and becomes a petty lord.—The effect of this cannot fail to be exceedingly important. Consequences will follow, which will, in the end, result in the overthrow of slavery. No man, however favorable to slavery he may be, can fail to see that the employment of slaves in manufacturing, must ruin and impoverish the white laborer. The instance where the difficulty occurred at the Pensacola Navy Yard, in regard to this matter, is familiar to our readers. Here is another case. The workmen of the Tredgair iron works, in Richmond, Va., have struck against the employment of slaves at puddling in that establishment, and also for an increase of wages. The owner of the works sends them word through the newspapers, that as they have discharged themselves, he will dispense with their services, and put the slaves in their places. The matter is exciting some feeling, and the proprietor of the works appeals to the public to sustain him in resisting what he calls "the boldest attack upon slave labor, and the rights of the citizens, ever before made in a slave State."

Gen. Jefferson Davis has been appointed by Governor Brown, of Mississippi, a Senator of the United States during the unexpired term of the Hon. Jesse Speight. It is said that Gov. Brown has made this appointment at the present moment in the anticipation of an extra session of Congress. We do not perceive any probability of this anticipation being realized, the scarcity of food in Europe having saved our Administration from the necessity of calling Congress together before the time fixed by the Constitution for its annual meeting.—*Nat. Intel.*

The experiment of Judicial Elections is to be tried in New York to-day, under the new Constitution. Four Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen. The Whig and Democratic parties have each nominated four candidates, and the Anti-Rent party, with a view of controlling the election, have made up a ticket on which are two of the Whig candidates and two of those nominated by the Democratic party. This proceeding has caused considerable excitement.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 14th ultimo, Dr. Robert Hare resigned the situation of Professor of Chemistry in that Institution, which he has filled with so much ability for nearly thirty years.

**Fatal Accident.**—Toronto (Canada) papers announce the death of Rev. Thomas Fidler, missionary at Fenelon Falls. His boat, in which were himself and two laboring men, was drawn into the current and carried over the falls, all three perishing.

**Santa Anna's Captured Leg.**—Santa Anna's cork leg, captured at Cerro Gordo, has arrived at New Orleans.

## THE ISSUES.

The Richmond Enquirer, the baby branch of the Union, affirms that "the Tariff of 1846, and the Independent Treasury, are the only issues liable to be discussed during the approaching campaign." Are they so? Then it will be treason to speak of the usurpation of the President in commencing a war without the sanction of Congress, though Congress was in session. It will not be permitted to discuss the fact that the President, after committing himself, his friends and the country, in favor of 54 40 or war on the Oregon question, preferred submission, and a conflict with a weaker antagonist.

We may not urge against the Administration, that it designed, by the conquest of Mexico, not merely to extend the area of Slavery, but to admit into the Union a race of wretches unworthy the steel of our soldiers. These, and all other issues, are, we suppose, prohibited by authority. This effort to shut out light will not avail the Administration; for while the Whig party maintains its attitude upon every question, the Tariff and Sub-Treasury included, it cannot hesitate to occupy the Buena Vista positions which the folly and wickedness of the Administration have afforded it; and will regard every effort to escape, the deplorable issues opened by Mr. Polk, as evidence of a consciousness of wrong and realization of feebleness.—The real and great issue of the contest before us is the admission of Santa Anna and an alliance with him and his confederates. The journals of the Administration may turn and wind to escape that issue; but it is there. Answer it, if you dare, or hold your peace, Mr. Enquirer, as to the issues of the campaign.—*N. Amer.*

The Washington Union says that "the glories of this war cluster upon the brow of the President." We think that martial glories are just about as likely to cluster upon Mr. Polk's forehead as corns are to grow upon Santa Anna's wooden toes.—*Lou. Jour.*

The Washington Union disclaims, in behalf of Mr. Polk, all thought of his running for the next Presidency. Mr. Polk no doubt sees, in the melancholy experience of his one-legged friend, the folly of running against old Rough and Ready.—*Lou. Jour.*

**Prophecy Verified.**—"War," said Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh letter, "will be the consequence of the annexation of Texas at this time in the manner proposed."—"This war," says Mr. Benton, "is the consequence of the annexation of Texas; at the time and in the manner in which it was done."

Dr. A. C. Denson, (says the Galveston news of the 21st,) directly from Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that the wedding party were probably poisoned by accident, the proprietor of the house having given arsenic in the place of saleratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c. Dr. James H. Starr, of Nacogdoches, was sent for, who has written a letter stating that seventeen out of the fifty-four poisoned, had died about the 1st inst. Our informant learns that six others have since died, and that fifteen or twenty more are considered in a very dangerous situation.

In Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d ultimo, two lads, aged 12 and 13 years, took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm, when the tree was soon after struck by lightning, torn into fragments, and both lads killed.

The St. Louis Republican states that the steamboat Revenue was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult., while on her way up the Illinois River and at the head of Peoria Lake. The fire originated in the bar, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney, and spread so rapidly that in fifteen minutes the whole of the cabin was enveloped in flames. On the discovery of the fire Captain Turner ordered her to be run ashore, which was immediately done, and all the passengers escaped safely to the bank, but were unable to save any of their baggage, and some of them hurried off half dressed. One passenger lost \$2000 value in money and jewels.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

## Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	9 50 to 9 75
Wheat,	2 12 to 2 18
Rye,	1 35 to 1 40
Corn,	1 15 to 1 18
Oats,	58 to 60
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 8 75

## MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., at Conowago Chapel, Mr. CHARLES TIMMONS, of New Oxford, to Miss STRUBINGER, of Abbotstown.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. Smith, Rev. W. C. HAVEN, Pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Zanesville, Ohio, (late of the Seminary at this place,) to Miss MATILDA McCURTZ, of Chambersburg, Pa.

## DIED.

On the 25th ult. JONAS A. son of Mr. Abraham Trostle, Jr., of Cumberland township, aged 5 years and 4 months.

In New Berlin, Union county, on the 18th ult., JOHN LASHLETS, Esq., attorney at law, and formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 60 years.